

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the publication of the WILMINGTON JOURNAL, under the name and style of Engelhard & Price, this day dissolved by limitation. Joseph A. Engelhard having purchased the entire interest of Alfred L. Price, all debts due the late firm are payable to him, and he will also settle all outstanding liabilities.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
ALFRED L. PRICE.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 25, 1871.

VALUED TOGETHER.

The patrons and friends of the JOURNAL:

Having sold my entire interest and good will in the JOURNAL to my associate, Major

ENGELHARD, and retired from its fortunes, it is a sad duty to bid adieu to those

columns, so long and so pleasantly associated, and by whose generous support

and sympathy the JOURNAL has grown to

so venerable and flourishing. Being

one of the founders, first of the Weekly

Journal, in 1844, and afterwards of the

Journal in September, 1851, and never

discontinued the enterprise, I can truly

say that it is the oldest daily paper,

and of myself that I am the oldest editor,

North Carolina. A career so successful

and long continued for the JOURNAL, and

honorable to myself as one of its editors

and proprietors, begets a feeling of

gratitude to the friends who have sustained

it, and it shall be a lifelong pleasure to

remember the uninterrupted delightful in-

tercourse I have had with them, and with

those with whom I have from time to time

been associated in its proprietorship and

editorship.

With Major ENGELHARD my relations

have been of the most friendly and agree-

able character always, and I sincerely de-

sire to ask for him the continuance of

generous patronage and warm and

cordial sympathy so long and so freely

bestowed upon the JOURNAL by its num-

berless friends. If I have made any en-

croaches, I humbly crave their forgiveness,

and I bid all an affectionate adieu.

ALFRED L. PRICE.

Above will be found the announcement

of the retirement of our late partner from

the JOURNAL. With this issue we assume

entire editorial and business control of

the paper. We tender the association

with regret, and assume the responsibility

of its misgivings. From its very founda-

tion, now upwards of a quarter of a cen-

tury, the JOURNAL is indebted to the integ-

erity, the practical good sense and the un-

flinching energies of the retiring partner,

his success as a business enterprise, his

sound judgment, his devotion to prin-

ciple, his firmness and zeal have impressed

themselves upon its character. He has

been a guide and friend in all his vicis-

situdes. It is gratifying to know that his

friendship will not abate, nor will his

interests be entirely withdrawn.

Under the new management there will be

no departure from the principles heretofore

maintained and advocated by the JOURNAL,

while the editorial columns will be entire-

ly under our control, the assistance of

editors of ability will be secured. It shall

our endeavor to make the JOURNAL

every way worthy of its patrons and its

loyalty, with the growth of which it

is growing and strengthened.

Major William A. Smith.

We publish, by request of the author,

President SMITH, of the North Carolina

Railroad, and of some stockholders of that

road, and in regard to the finances of

the North Carolina Railroad in reply to

the strictures of the Raleigh Sentinel.

Major SMITH has the reputation of being a

successful railroad manager, and we know

that he is indefatigable in the discharge

of his duties. We certainly prefer to see him

in charge of the North Carolina Railroad,

where his talents and industry are devoted

to the State's welfare, than in the Senate,

where both are exercised to its detriment.

Like the man, but his dogged pertinacity

and "winning ways" enable him to

commit mischief in political life.

The North Carolina Senator.

The Washington correspondent of the

Pittsburgh Paper writes on the 15th inst.

that Governor Vance, Senator elect from

North Carolina, has made very little pro-

gress towards obtaining relief from his

political disabilities beyond the pledge of

new leaders. It will require a two-thirds

majority in both branches of Congress, and

it appears to be understood that this cannot

be obtained. The correspondent of the

Paper adds: "In the meantime, Abbott,

an earnest Senator from that State

who secured about one-third of the votes

given to Vance should be regarded

as a blank vote, inasmuch as Vance was

known to be ineligible and that he (Ab-

ott) is entitled to the seat. Monstrous

as this claim may appear, it is supposed

that Abbott Senators and is now said that

he would boast that he has already se-

cured the pledges of a majority of the

Senate to put him in for six more years.

Democratic Senators seriously fear that

his will be done by Radicals. They think

that Vance has no possible chance to have

his disabilities removed, and that the way

to prevent the Radicals from installing

Abbott is for Vance at once to resign and

allow some one else to be elected who is

not under any disability. Vance has

promised to do this in case his disabilities

are not removed, but it looks as if he

could persist until the seat is hopelessly

lost to the Democratic party. It is well

understood that if he were a Radical, or

could make pledges to Radical Senators,

his disabilities would be promptly re-

moved, but he has too much self-respect

to do this. His course here has been

shrewd and honorable."

"Southern Outrages."

The fact that the Radicals in Congress have been compelled to resort to this exploded political assercion is ominous of their impending fate. It has served their purpose heretofore, and now that they are in extremis, other resources having failed, they have been forced back upon their former works, though they have been sadly damaged by the effect of the previous contests. Their conquering legions have been so suddenly checked and repulsed, and the retreat has been so rapid and disorderly, that the old lines have been reoccupied without repairing the breaches or remounting the guns. They stand panic-stricken, with only blank cartridges to fire upon the advancing hosts of the Democracy. Still the old story is to be repeated, *ex parte* statements are to be paraded before the public, the "loyal heart of the nation" is to be appealed to, and the dead carcass of "rebellion" is to be galvanized into life, and exhibited to "fire" the slumbering patriotism of the endangered country. Stories "full of sound and fury" are to be concocted, and timid men are to be frightened. Governor Holden and Scott, and other willing witnesses, are to testify to Southern disloyalty.

This is the plan of operation. Concealed in villany, it might be attended with some success, if the vile authors and vicious and cowardly tools only had the time. The programme is too extensive to be carried through before the fourth of March. A new Congress meets then, and if these orthodox Radicals and Reconstruction mongers can save the organization of the House, it will be by a most beggarly majority. It will occupy quite their entire time to save their party, and reconstruct its dismembered organization. We do not doubt their will, but we challenge their power, to interfere farther with the rights of the Southern States. They have exhausted their venom—and God knows with success sufficient to satiate demons—they are powerless to do more.

As an evidence of the base uses to which these partisans will turn every opportunity which presents itself, we have only to quote the following from the New York Herald. "The outrages in North Carolina have reached a pass that more troops are called for to overpower the outlaws. Governor Vance's constituency evidently 'don't want him to get his seat in the Senate.' Now, the Herald is perfectly well advised as to the nature of the crimes and the character of the criminals which have so recently horrified the people of this State. That paper knows that these murderers have no political significance whatever. Yet, to pander to popular prejudice it not only suppresses the truth, but actually suggests a falsehood. If these murderers have any political principles they are antagonistic to those approved by Governor Vance and nine-tenths of the peaceful and law-abiding citizens of North Carolina. 'Scoundrelism,' the head-quarters and home of these banditti gave a majority of one hundred and sixty-seven in a total of less than three hundred to Mr. Phillips, the Radical candidate for Attorney General, in August. We suspect that the only civil privilege of which Lowery and his band of murderers have availed themselves was that of voting for President Grant, Colonel DOCKERY, Mr. Phillips, and the Radical candidates for the Legislature at the various elections held since negroes were made citizens.

If Congress wants a chapter of real "Southern outrages" let them read attentively the sworn testimony of the victims of Holden, Pearson and Kirk before the Court of Impeachment soon to be held in Raleigh. It will sicken even their "loyal hearts," and before it is ended will open the eyes of the Northern people to the practical workings of reconstruction, and the despicable character of the tools which have been employed to cultivate patriotism in the hearts of the Southern people.

The Impeachment Trial.

The trial of W. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, was inaugurated in the Senate, at Raleigh, on Monday last. It is an important event, and its progress will be watched eagerly throughout the whole Union. Eminent counsel have been retained, both for the prosecution and for the defense, and there is no doubt, whatever, but that the proceedings will be conducted, throughout, in a calm, dignified and impartial manner, and in full keeping with the great importance of the measure. There is hardly a right thinking man in the State of North Carolina, or a dispassionate observer of events beyond it, who does not believe, in his heart of hearts, that Gov. Holden is guilty of the crimes with which he stands charged. This belief, however, will not be allowed, in any manner, to influence the trial, for upon the testimony adduced, must the impeached stand or fall; upon the evidence, as it is disclosed, must rest the case. The witnesses who will be brought forward are men of irreproachable character, and the Conservative portion of the Senate, with whom the verdict must rest, are as sworn jurymen; no extraneous influences, whatever, will be allowed to influence their opinions in the trial. With this jury we rest the case.

Should Governor Holden be declared innocent, let him go forth unharmed, but should he be found guilty of the crimes with which he stands charged, from him let the State of North Carolina, and the whole Union, learn a lesson, and let his name be forever held accursed in the annals of North Carolina.

The New York Bulletin of recent dates

states that agents are in that city who propose visiting the country districts of New York and the Eastern States for the purpose of inducing small farmers to sell out and emigrate South. The movement is said to be backed by many influential Southern citizens, who hope by this means to increase the production at home of large amounts of produce, for which money has now to be sent out to the Northern and Western States.

We have the undoubted Radical authority of the New York Times, for saying, that "the Senate will not initiate anything that is calculated to lighten the burdens of the people."

The charges against Rev. Dr. Lannahan, of the Methodist Book Concern, relative to malfeasance in office have been withdrawn, and the Committee appointed to investigate the matter, will proceed no farther against him.

The End, and Then?

The effects of the Franco-Prussian war are felt, not only in the paralyzing of industrial pursuits, but in the increased expenditures for warlike preparations entered into by almost every European nation. The continuance of the war may now be reckoned by days, or by weeks at the farthest, instead of by months, and should Germany assume to itself the role of an aggressive power, the war in France will have proved child's play to the terrible throes that will convulse all of Europe.

The Way of It.

The New York Times, in an article referring to the late war, pathetically remarks, "While we were tearfully sending forth our sons and brothers to die for their country," &c., &c. Perhaps it may relieve the mind of the Times man to know that they didn't die but that the way down South was so far and such a hard road to travel that the majority of them arrived here after the war closed. One of these valiant youths, by name Littlefield, got so far South that he can't get back again; at least, Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, a "loyal" man, can't persuade him to return to his "adopted State."

Going Back on Him.

Littlefield's friends have gone back on him with a vengeance. The resolution introduced into the Legislature last Saturday, authorizing Governor Caldwell to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the swindler, passed by a vote of 95 to 0, there being several colored members not only present and voting, but advocating the resolution by speaking in its favor. Verily, there are now none so poor as to do him reverence.

WESTERN DIVISION OF W. C. & R. R. R. We are truly pleased to learn that Dr. Sloan, Governor Holden's President of the W. C. & R. R. R. who, since the election of President Martin, has pretended to hold possession of the Western Division of that Road, has formally resigned all claims to the Presidency. This fact was made known by a telegram received here from Col. S. L. Fremont, dated at Raleigh, on Monday, which has gone to Charlotte to take possession of the books, papers &c., and to inspect the condition of the Road.

Thus has another obstacle been removed to the success of this great work and we hope that the others may all soon disappear. If Dr. Sloan's evil influence in the management of the affairs of the Road has entirely ceased and if his works do not live beyond his resignation of its affairs, his friends will indeed have cause for self gratulations.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have clipped the following from the Charlotte Democrat:

"The Western Division of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad was taken possession of on Friday morning last by the new authorities of the Road. Judge Logan appointed J. Q. Johnston, Esq., to Receiver, and the Sheriff of Mecklenburg county put him in charge of the Western Division, which has been under control of Dr. Sloan, the former President. Mr. Johnston now holds the Road as the Agent of the Company as organized at the late annual meeting in Wilmington, subject to a final decision by the Court as to the rights of the State Directors appointed by Gov. Holden."

An Injurious Report.

A letter from a gentleman at Lilesville, Anson county, to a merchant in this city, asserts that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, in defiance of their published rates, of \$1.50 per bale, are charging \$2 per bale for freight on cotton, from the head of the road to Wilmington. The correspondent goes on to state, further, that he is convinced of the truth of this assertion, from the fact that he has, himself, seen account sales, in which \$2 was charged; that other planters have told him the same thing, and that the effect has been to force a considerable quantity of cotton to Charleston, which had originally been intended for Wilmington. The proper enquiries having been made, we are glad to be able to say to our friends in Anson and Richmond, that there is some mistake in the matter, we having been assured that, since the announcement made last November, of a reduction of freight on cotton, there has not been a single bale transported over the road, on which more than \$1.50 was charged. The management of the road have acted in good faith by the planters, and the enormous charges must have originated, in some manner, in the offices of consignees at this point. We hope that our friends at the head of the Road will disseminate this statement as thoroughly as possible.

Weldon Hotel.

We return thanks to Mrs. C. W. Happer, of the Weldon Hotel, for an invitation to the hospitalities of her house, extended to the editors of the JOURNAL. Mrs. Happer has lately assumed charge of this Hotel, and our exchanges assure us that the travelling public can always find there the best of entertainment.

Grant Sketches by a Republican.

The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) has the following life-like description of President Grant:

We are now presented with the spectacle of a dull, slow, coarse man standing in the President's room at the Capitol, in reality the agent of corrupt jobbers and common thieves, in appearance the President of the United States, and dictating his wishes to the supple law-makers, who dare not assert their convictions or express the will of their constituents.

Liquid Glue.

Melt a little singlass in spirits of wine, adding one-fifth water, using a gentle heat; when perfectly melted and mixed, it will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so fast that the fracture will hardly be seen.

"Carrie," who writes for the Boston Traveller, said a good thing the other day, when she said that if women were as particular in the choosing of a virtuous husband as men are in choosing a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would be soon begun.

The Census of 1870: The Relative Increase and Decrease of the Cities of the Union During the Last Decade.

One of the most interesting of the statistics developed by the late Census, is that in which shows the actual population of the cities of the United States, which contain over 20,000 inhabitants, and the relative increase or decrease within the last ten years. Of all these cities there are but two which by the Census, have decreased, and in the last decade.

It will be perceived by the table that the largest increase of cities, in proportion to their previous population, has been in the following order: First, Kansas City, Missouri; next, Scranton, Pennsylvania; next, Jersey City, New Jersey; next, Chicago, Illinois; next, San Francisco, California; next, Cleveland, Ohio; next, Evansville, Indiana, and so on.

We append the table, showing the population of the sixty-seven most important towns in the United States, with their respective populations in 1860 and 1870, and the ratio of their increase or decrease.

Population in 1860.	Population in 1870.	Ratio.
New York	326,331	85.68
Boston	132,222	43.45
Philadelphia	129,327	42.61
Brooklyn	126,339	25.61
St. Louis	104,664	10.73
Chicago	293,853	109.26
Baltimore	107,854	21.48
Boston	256,526	177.80
Cincinnati	216,239	161.04
San Francisco	191,221	168.07
San Antonio	149,483	56.80
Buffalo	117,715	81.19
Washington	109,204	61.24
Newark	105,078	71.54
Louisville	100,854	68.23
Omaha	98,283	43.47
Indianapolis	86,236	43.47
Jersey City	81,744	28.26
Detroit	79,883	4.61
Worcester	74,193	43.45
Albany	69,422	64.87
Providence	68,906	50.66
Davenport	60,703	15.19
Albany City	53,181	29.70
Richmond	51,687	37.10
Rochester	49,566	43.47
New Haven	48,956	40.22
Troy	46,471	39.25
Syracuse	43,051	28.19
Memphis	40,226	22.63
Cambridge	37,180	29.12
Hartford	36,565	18.61
Indianapolis	35,392	28.12
Columbus	33,745	18.54
Patterson	33,582	19.86
Worcester	28,543	19.86
Moscow City	24,260	4.48
Kansas City	23,034	20.28
Mobile	22,431	15.19
Wilmington	20,841	21.28
Lawrence	18,721	17.63
Toledo	18,543	23.06
Chicago	28,283	23.06
Lynn	28,283	10.08
River River	26,786	14.06
St. Paul	26,703	15.19
Nashville	25,872	16.98
Utica	25,798	22.62
Cincinnati	24,005	16.17
Salem	24,117	22.62
Quincy	24,133	17.78
Manchester	23,536	29.10
Harrisburg	23,109	18.45
Hartford	22,874	17.28
San Antonio	22,840	28.10
New Bedford	21,829	32.90
Oswego	20,910	16.16
Elizabeth	20,838	17.63
Savannah	20,223	24.29
Camden	20,015	15.13
Davenport	20,015	15.13
St. Paul	20,031	10.41

Decrease.

Cancer Remedy. I have discovered in an old scrap book which my wife keeps, and adds everything of interest there, a cure for a cancer, which every person ought to know. It has been tried in our family, and proved a success. I will give you the whole story, and you can use it as you see fit. It is this:

"Not long since an article appeared in an issue of the Milwaukee Free Democrat, which the Providence Post thinks of sufficient importance to receive general notice. The statement of the article is that some eight months ago, Mr. P. B. Mason, who keeps a music store on Wisconsin street, ascertained that he had a cancer on his face the size of a pea. It was cut out by Dr. Walcott and the wound partially healed; subsequently it grew again, and while he was at Cincinnati he was cured of it. He is now a healthy man. He has remained there since Christmas, and is now perfectly cured. The process is this:

"A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer (a little larger than the cancer), so that the cancer and a small circle of healthy skin next to it was exposed. The plaster made of oil of zinc, blood root, and wheat flour and water, was spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours, on removing it, the cancer will be found to be buried into, and appear of the color and hardness of a blood shoe, and a circular rim outside of it will look white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam; the wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals. The plaster kills the cancer, and it grows like dead flesh, and never grows again.

"The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

The above remedy has been used on a sore in our family which had every appearance of a cancer. It had attained the size of a large chestnut, and it came out exactly as represented above, in about ten days, and healed up in ten days more.—S. S. Wescott, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in Rural New Yorker.

Perhaps no man has Grant's confidence to a greater degree than the wily, cunning, sanctimonious hypocritical politician, John, Columbus Delano, of Ohio. He doubtless inspired the late veto of the President—a bill for the relief of certain citizens of Ohio, which had been passed, after the most thorough examination of its merits, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress. President Grant, the ablest and truest of Ohio's Representatives—(Wash. Cor. Cin. Eng.)

To every man there are many, many dark hours, when he feels inclined to abandon his best enterprises, when his heart's dearest hopes appear delusive, hours when he feels unequal to the burden, when all his aspirations seem worthless. Let no one think he alone has dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity. They are the touchstones to try whether we are current coin or not.

The latest divorce complaint, made by a Chicago wife, contains the point that during seven years of married life her husband had not kissed her once. Alas, how sad is a kissless wife!

An old lady, not remarkable for the clearness of her ideas, describing a fine summer evening, said: "It was a beautiful night, the moon made everything shine so fast that the fracture will hardly be seen."

It is a remarkable fact that the first man drawn from the jury box in Slough, Mass., for the trial of Moran, the murderer, was that of Minot C. Packard, his victim.

The largest factory in the South for making cotton seed oil is located at Memphis, Tenn.

An Extraordinary Speech, by an Extraordinary Man; followed by a slightly Extraordinary Reply, Reported by a Vivacious Editor.



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No More Reconstruction Needed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 14th instant, says:

"The reply which the President sent to the Senate yesterday to Senator Morton's resolution, with regard to the condition of affairs in the Southern States, has made but little impression upon the Senate. With the exception of a few extreme Radicals, who are anxious to perpetuate the power of the Republican party in the South, there is no disposition to meddle with affairs in that section. Anything like fresh attempt at reconstruction would, it is thought, react upon the Administration and make it obnoxious before the people. The majority of Congressmen are disposed to let the South alone, believing that it is better to do this than to interfere with the efforts which belong exclusively to the several States. Notwithstanding, an effort will probably be made to make some capital out of the facts set forth in the President's reply to Morton's resolution. But the ablest politicians in the Republican party concede that the South will be hopelessly Democratic by the time the next Presidential election is held. It is to avert this catastrophe that the extreme Radicals would attempt a new reconstruction."

Abbott.

The Northern Republican press make light of the pretensions of General Abbott to the seat in the Senate to which Governor Vance has been elected. In fact the people of the South are not more disgusted with the carpet-baggers who have "crawled" into high official positions than the Northern Republicans, if we may judge from the utterances of their prominent men and the editorials of their leading papers.

"Senator Abbott, of North Carolina," says the New York Herald, "is very strongly opposed to general amnesty. Since Vance has been elected to succeed him he believes the rebels never will be truly loyal."

The Philadelphia Telegraph, a strictly Radical paper, speaks of our Senator and his pro-secessionary claim, and of carpet-baggers generally, as follows:

Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, proposes to attempt to get a seat in the United States Senate, at a position, or because he is legally elected, or because he is a successful competitor, Governor Abbott is disqualified. If the latter allegation were founded it would be a good reason for not admitting to the Senate a man who is not the legal representative of the people of North Carolina. The Republican party of the South has already suffered much from arrangements similar to that recommended by Abbott that they should be continued in future. A large portion of the office-holding Southern Republicans have been miserable and traitorous time-servers at the expense of the people of the South, and it is an exceedingly unprofitable task to expose doubtful powers in behalf of any of them. They are too poor a lot to justify heavy treatment.

The Newark Advertiser, a rigid Republican paper, gives publicity to the following estimate of our Senator and his fellow-carpet-baggers in the Senate:

The withdrawal of four of the carpet-baggers—namely, of Alabama, Abbott of North Carolina, McDonald of Arkansas, and Harris of Louisiana—would be a great benefit to the South, and would tend to hold their seats against successors who would be disgraced by the failure of the present ones. Abbott's successor, if elected, (ex-Gov. Vance) is not to be admitted, but Abbott will retire as a traitor. The Senate cannot lose much by expelling McDonald for Gov. Clayton, will make positive gain by the substitution of General Lee, a native Southerner, for Harris, the sitting Senator.

It is said that a few days since these Southern Senators were made to wince under the thrust of Senator CONKLING, of New York, when illustrating the manner in which his colleague, Fenton, got into the Senate, by the fable of the eagle, who, finding a worm in its nest, indignantly demanded how it reached that lofty eminence. The worm pitifully replied, "I crawled here." Whether the New York Senator covertly aimed his arrows at the brood of negro-made Senators is unknown, but his skill was rewarded by a "centre shot."

General Blair.

The election of General Blair as United States Senator from Missouri is a matter of great significance. There were many reasons of peculiar force why his return to political position is so exalted a sphere as the Senate should be peculiarly distasteful and unfortunate to the Radical party.

He is one of the ablest and boldest men in the Northwest. He has by his bitter crusade against the Reconstruction measures of Congress made himself very obnoxious to the party in power. A firm and intimate friend and adviser of the late President LINCOLN, and one of his most trusted and trusted officers during the war, General Blair enters Congress with a prestige and an influence which the Radicals dread, and with a knowledge of men and facts connected with Mr. LINCOLN's administration which they fear.

An attempt was made in the Missouri Legislature, of which General Blair was a member, pending the election for Senator, to force him to endorse or recede from the position assumed by him in his famous letter to Colonel Broadhead in 1868, and upon which he was nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Pope, one of the members from St. Louis, introduced a resolution endorsing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution and the reconstruction of the General Government.

The resolution came up on the day before the Senatorial election on a motion to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations, of which General Blair was Chairman. His speech on the occasion was characteristic of the man, and its endorsement by the Legislature, by electing him on the day following, gives some insight into the character of the political revolution which has taken place in that State.

General Blair said he was in favor of the Thirteenth Amendment, and believed the South generally assented to it, but the reconstruction acts he declared unconstitutional, and referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cummings against the State of Missouri; also to the case of Milligan and Bowles who

were tried by a military commission in Indiana during the war. Referring to his Broadhead letter he used the following language:

"Now, sir, my letter, which has been referred to, contains the military commission made to undo the usurpations at the South. I say so still, and you have only to withdraw them from the South, and their work will be undone. I say, 'I place.' That carried crew of carpet-baggers, who are gorged upon the plunder and drunk with the blood of the vanquished people of the South will disperse themselves in an instant, if not sustained by the bayonets of the Federal Government. There is no item in that letter that I take back. I stand by it. I believe in the constitution given to the Constitution of the United States by the Supreme Court, that this reconstruction is unconstitutional."

"My hope in going to Congress, if I should attain that high position, is that I may aid in withdrawing the troops from the Southern States, which are held there to saddle upon the backs of that people a parcel of carpet-baggers and scoundrels, followed by an ignorant mass of negroes. If the people of the South, who have shown a disposition to abide good faith by the Government, they will be allowed to resume self-government among themselves, as we have done in Missouri, and whilst I may not expect to carry with me the gentleman from St. Louis, I believe that we can surely and certainly count upon the co-operation of the Southern States, and that the people of the South will be relieved from a similar tyranny in the State of Missouri."

RIVER AND BAR IMPROVEMENTS.—Major Walter Griswold, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, who is in charge of the Cape Fear River and Bar Improvement, now in progress, has just completed a detailed report of his operations, addressed to Col. W. P. Craighead, of the Engineer Corps, and through him to be forwarded in reply to resolution of the U. S. Senate, recently adopted, asking for information in regard to the progress of these works. The report is elaborate and is very encouraging, and we hope that the good which, beyond a doubt, has been already accomplished, may induce the Congress to vote continued appropriations to the work.

Those of our readers who were *enclaves* residents of the city, may remember that there was once a little sand strip on the south side of New Inlet bar, and opposite Fort Fisher, called Zeke's Island. This was separated on the south by a shallow inlet, from Smith's Island, which is a long, low tract running down to Cape Fear, widening as it goes. Zeke's Island has been gradually washed away by easterly winds and tides until but little of it now remains, and it is here, from along the Zeke's Island sand bar across the shallow inlet, and on the upper part of Smith's Island, that the great injury to the river and bar has been done. A high easterly wind drives the water over these points, and it carries with it, as it goes, large masses of sand which fall into the sound and marshes known as Buzzard's Bay. These are affected by the tidal currents and are gradually taken up and carried down the channel, some of them being deposited in the river, and others stopping in what is known as the rip, on Main Bar, opposite Fort Caswell.

Having carefully ascertained these facts the officers in charge knew just how to proceed; like the physician, having made a careful diagnosis of the disease, their skill and experience at once suggested the remedy. The object of their labors, thus far, has been to build a line of obstructions from a point on Zeke's Island to the north, to Smith's Island on the south, of sufficient strength and ability to successfully resist the action of the waves. They know that, this once accomplished, there would be less washing of the sand from the bay into the river, because there could be no tide from the ocean, at that point, to force it away. These obstructions are not yet completed, but already a favorable change has been noted; the channel at New Inlet has been improved, and the pilots report a gradual increase of water on the rip at Main Bar, all of which can be directly traced to the influence of the obstructions. As the work has proceeded a new idea has been developed to General Simpson, the chief officer, which is that New Inlet itself may be successfully obstructed, and the channel of the river and the Main Bar thus become washed out and improved. By obstructing New Inlet and by the use of a steam dredge, it is felt sure that our bar can be restored to its original depth, and that the largest ships can be floated over it safely. In the meantime, it is supposed that the large expanse of water known as Buzzard's Bay, will be gradually filled up by sand washing down from the banks of Smith's Island, and which cannot be carried into the channel of the river, or across to the bar, as we have heretofore explained, for the want of tidal action.

We have written more than we intended which was, merely to give an outline of the facts stated, and the suggestions made, in the report to be submitted by Major Griswold. The beneficial effects of the work, even thus far, are already plain and unequivocal, and if such is the case now, how much greater must be the improvement when the work of closing the gap between Zeke's and Smith's Island is completed; to say nothing of the total reconstruction of our port should the improvements be extended to the entire closing of New Inlet? The advantages to be derived from a continuation of the work are plain and manifest, and money is all that is needed to carry the enterprise safely through. On the contrary should Congress grant no further aid and the work be therefore compelled to stop, all the money thus far expended will have proved, not only unavailing, but an absolute waste, and Wilmington may at once, for at least a century or two to come, take a back seat among the third, and fourth, rate towns.

A Word to Planters.

The past year has been a most disastrous one to the planters of the South. In many sections the owners of land are retiring from planting and renting to negroes. We fear that this step will not remedy existing evils, or repair the disasters of the past. As the time has nearly arrived when arrangements must be made for the approaching crop, it becomes a serious question with our agriculturists how these disasters can be remedied. As we are led to believe that the price of cotton has been affected by the quantity produced, it is proper that mistakes are not made in "pitching crops" which cannot be corrected at a later period.

The present price of cotton is now below the average cost of production, at least in the uplands, if not throughout the

entire cotton producing States. Where its cultivation is attended with great cost for fertilizers, a longer continuance of raising cotton to the exclusion of the provision crops will certainly bankrupt the planters.

In order to present the views of practical men upon this important matter, we give prominence to the following well considered article from the Augusta Banner of the South and Planter Journal, which deserves consideration:

"No country can become rich, which, being purely agricultural itself, fails to produce a full supply of provisions for man and beast. No class of agriculturists can be permanently prosperous who fail to make all the supplies on the farm which are necessary for the support and maintenance of their laborers and work animals. Even in the days of slavery, when much more attention was paid to the raising of provisions than now, few planters realized six per cent on their investment from the sale of their products. It is true that many cotton planters amassed large fortunes, but so far as our knowledge extends, we are of the class, not numerous even then, who made on the plantation, in addition to large cotton crops, abundant supplies of provisions. It was this class who realized most from the natural increase of their slaves, because the supplies of provisions necessary for the greatest productions and fullest development of young slaves were abundant on their plantations, and, therefore, cheap."

"The cotton planters have given 'all cotton' a fair trial since the close of the war. They have for five years devoted their entire plantations to the production of this leading staple, and with rare industry and energy, devoted themselves to the raising of large crops. Within that period the seasons have been generally good, and their crops as full as the labor, care and money bestowed upon them would warrant, yet they are to-day, as a class, as poor as when they emerged from the desolation of the war. During this term they have realized large prices for their cotton except for the crop of 1867 and that of the past year."

"There can be no doubt as to the future price of this staple. Like all other products of the farm, its price is regulated by the supply and demand. If the demand for consumption is in excess of the supply produced, prices will rule correspondingly high. When production exceeds the wants of the world, and a large surplus is on hand, prices fall to ruinously low prices, and remain there as long as the excess of consumption is maintained. The present condition of the cotton market and of the cotton trade, illustrates this truth.—The crop of 1869 largely exceeded the consumption of that year, and the average price for that crop was about 24 cents per pound—a rate at which cotton can be raised with profit on the thin lands of the Atlantic States. The crop of last year promises to be largely in excess of the estimated wants of consumers, and hence the price falls to a point actually below the cost of production. Perhaps prices might have ruled slightly higher than they are now, even though a very large crop is made, if there had been no war in Europe. But with peace profound in all the European States, the supply would be largely in excess of the wants of commerce."

"We cannot, then, hope for an increase of price so long as the relations of the demand for consumption to the visible supply of the staple is so largely in excess of the wants of consumers."

"We take it for granted that planters are agreed that the cost of raising cotton is near or quite the price at which it is now selling—say about 12 to 13 cents per lb. We do not believe that it can be raised, except in exceptional cases of favored localities, for this amount. But admitting that the estimate of its cost which we have made is nearly correct, does it not necessarily follow that a persistence in this system of over-production will inevitably lead to the ruin of the producer? Will then planters, in making arrangements for the incoming crop, best consult their own interest by curtailing the production of cotton to such an extent as will enable them to save full crops of provisions? Does it not have the appearance of insanity to ask intelligent planters such a question? And yet we fear that many, very many, will go on this year as in the past, devoting themselves exclusively to cotton, and relying entirely on the West for bread and meat, and provender for stock. That disaster and distress will follow them we entertain no doubt."

"This is a matter of too much importance to be lightly considered or hastily determined upon. Planters should look the situation squarely in the face—consider well the teachings of the past, and strive to calculate with some degree of accuracy the results of the future. With large provision crops, well filled barns and an ample larval, the perils of cotton planting are seriously mitigated."

"Even among the planters of the fruitful and fertile valleys of the West this question of our production and consequent low prices is engaging serious attention. The New Orleans Picayune, in a recent issue, thus discourses with its readers:

"The time is at hand when our planters will determine upon the year's operations, and we would seize the occasion to warn them, even at the risk of wearisome iteration, once again against giving their main efforts to the production of cotton. It might seem that the severe losses sustained by the cotton planter the present season would lead him to the production of other crops. At least some, we are hopeful, will profit by it—a small minority, we fear. It may be said that the cotton planter does not know his own business best. True; but it does not follow that they know their own interest best; otherwise we should not have a steady increase in production over consumption in the face of falling prices and increased cost of labor. We will not dwell upon these points, for they must be evident to every planter. The numerous unpecked fields that still dot the State are standing evidences that 'cotton does not pay.' Nor is the staple likely to 'pay' so long as production keeps its present pace, and labor continues to be so unobtainable and costly."

"Reduce production, gentlemen, and do not neglect the bread and meat. The latter are 'sure crops,' impervious to the army or boll worm, and beyond the influence of Liverpool or New York cotton rings."

"It will not be sufficient for planters to merely give their assent to these propositions. They must, like reasonable and prudent men, act upon them. The first

point to be looked to in pitching the crop must be a sufficiency of food. The quantity of land necessary to produce this result is then to be considered. But the average of our cotton lands—twelve acres for each horse used on the farm in corn and five in oats or rye—will, if properly fertilized and well cultivated, produce enough for the supply of the plantation. Less than this amount will be entirely inadequate for the years consumption."

The War in Europe—The Situation at Present.

The last hope of France is gone. Until now there was some chance that the valor of her people would triumph over the invaders of her soil, and would finally conquer an honorable and equitable peace. This chance has just been lost, not so much by the defeat of Gen. Chanzy, as by the faulty direction of his retreat. If he lost from twenty to thirty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners in the last engagements around Le Mans, he has been re-inforced since to a greater amount; and the German losses must have been severe also. But by his retreat upon Laval he has thrown himself outside of the military chess-board, and it will be a miracle if he can hereafter become available. If the reader casts his eye upon a map of France, he will see that if Chanzy had retreated upon Beaumont and Dreux, leaving Alencon to his left—or even passing through Alencon, one or two night marches, such as we used to make in our war, would have brought him nearer to Paris than the army of the Red Prince. This army then, attacking promptly the Prussians at Versailles, while Trochu attacked them from Paris, might probably have gained a great success. At all events, this was the best chance that was left. Now, it is evident that the army of the Loire, formed of raw levies, however, reinforced by still more inexperienced recruits, cannot cope with the veterans who have marched victoriously from the Rhine to the Loire. These young conscripts have proved their valor, and saved the military honor of their country, compromised by the armies of the Empire; but valor alone is insufficient against experience and discipline. What France has needed above all things is one single man capable of leading and commanding large armies. McMahon was perhaps the only General she had, and he was sacrificed from the beginning without having a chance to show what he could do. Bazaine, and all the rest, even to Trochu, have proved unequal to the situation. Chanzy, with over 200,000 men it is said, fought his last battle with 60,000 and let them get crushed, while all the rest of his troops were idle. Trochu made a sortie with 100,000 and was repulsed, while it is morally certain that if he had put in 200,000 out of the 400,000, or 500,000 that he has on hand, he would have been successful. And now, like Bazaine, he stands idle, eating up his horses, upon which his efficiency depends, and makes no effort to break the circle which imprisons him. His inaction, if not speedily broken, must end in surrender. As to his supposed purpose, praised by the New York Herald as an evidence of high military ability, to abandon Paris and take his army to an entrenched camp under the guns of Mt. Valerien, it is simply absurd. Supposing he could induce his army, composed mainly of the drafted citizens of Paris, to follow him to such a camp, how could they, concentrated within a comparatively small area, without casemates or shelters, sustain the fire of the twelve or fifteen hundred heavy guns which would immediately be concentrated upon them? And if they did, what better hope of relief would they have in the entrenched camp than in the city? The investing lines would be much stronger because much shorter. The Prussian armies in the field could be reinforced by all those that would be spared from the siege of Paris, and a surrender greater than that of Sedan or Metz would close the drama at the last."

Yet the let-dispatches state that the people of Paris, exasperated by a barbarous bombardment, are determined to make a defence unparalleled in history.—All honor be to them. Paris has well deserved the name of the "heroic city." She may perish utterly and be buried in her own ashes. Prince Hohenzollern, the chief of artillery, has given orders to destroy all the public buildings that can be reached by the Prussian guns. This brutal vandalism, more worthy of the Huns and the Goths than of a Christian nation, may succeed in its object; but it is laying the seeds of undying hatred and revenge; and though it take a hundred years, France will never rest until Prussia is made to drink of the same bitter cup of humiliation.

France is perishing for the want of one great man. Had she possessed one such leader as our Lee, or Jackson, the French tri-color would be now waving on the right bank of the Rhine.

The Raleigh Gazette, now the leading Republican paper in the State, says of Mr. Abbott's intention to contest the seat of Senator-elect Vance: "We think the plan simply absurd. If the Republican party had a majority in the Legislature, they would not have elected Mr. Abbott to the Senate, that is certain."

At Bay, but not Caged.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns that Gov. Caldwell, through a messenger, has succeeded in getting the lion of swindlers, Gen. Littlefield, at bay, though by no means caged. On Thursday the messenger telegraphed Governor Caldwell that he had come up with Littlefield in Florida, and had demanded his rendition of the Governor of that State, who refused to give the rogue up until he could consult his Attorney-General. The latter reserved his opinion till next (last Friday) morning, in all probability to give Littlefield time to slip.

A family of children in Indiana, whenever a hunter invades their father's farm, skirmish the fields in front of him, and when he fires one of the children falls, pretending to be his by a stray shot. Nimrod flees, and the juveniles pick up the squires.

CHRISTMAS AT ROCKY POINT.

Address of Mr. C. S. Hines, delivered at a Christmas Tree Festival of the Rocky Point Sabbath School, Christmas, 1870.

Mr. Superintendent, Members of Rocky Point Sabbath School, Ladies and Gentlemen: You are aware that your Committee allowed me but a very short time for preparation, and I must confess that, while indulging the hope that the gentleman of your first choice would respond, I have not improved the short time allowed me. I feel as I know he does, deeply sensible of the compliment you, through your Committee have paid me, and take this opportunity to thank you; and, should I succeed in entertaining you for a short time on this festive occasion, I shall at least attain self gratulations.

While I must not detract from your pleasures allow me to urge you to remember the peculiar solemnity of this occasion, and the importance of the mission of the one whose birthday you are here to commemorate. Previous to his coming we were aliens and enemies to an offended God; with nothing to commend us to an inheritance in heaven, and with a prophecy declaring that the only atonement that could be made for fallen man would be the birth, suffering and death of the only Son of God. Eighteen hundred and seventy years ago there appeared to the vision of man a great phenomenon in nature—an angel communicating with a group of shepherds in a field; men with uplifted hands following the direction indicated by a star in the east, and finding a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes lying in a manger. An humble birth place for one whose father is God.

Twelve years later we find him sitting in a temple, surrounded by the grave and learned of the land. Again we see him raising the dead to life; amid the tempest walking upon the troubled waters of the sea, and boarding a ship. Next he is seen restoring sight to the blind, speech to the dumb and knowledge to the ignorant. Again, but more sad the picture, we see him dying upon a cross, surrounded by an armed soldiery, a thick darkness coming on the earth beginning to shake, and only one voice heard, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." Thus was the plan of salvation consummated and man restored to the favor of his God.

Well may we rejoice at the return of this glorious anniversary. A day to be held in everlasting remembrance. A day whose light circulates joy through the hearts of all nations upon whom have fallen the light of Revelation.

The more appropriate is this celebration in that it is near the anniversary of your Sabbath School, and in this please allow me to drop a word of encouragement.—Your Superintendent and Teachers, with a true sense of the great responsibility resting upon them, with a lively interest have assumed the task and need no new impulses from me. To my young friends who compose this School, I would say improve these golden opportunities, only to be appreciated as you become men and women.

I congratulate you upon having teachers whose zeal and capacities are adequate to the task. I congratulate you upon the interest you have manifested and the punctuality that has marked your attendance, and especially do I congratulate you upon this demonstration which your friends have made of their appreciation of your efforts. Here I would beg pardon for referring to a subject so sad in its nature, but in reviewing your number I miss two once bright and cheerful faces that were conspicuous in your body. Strange the coincidence that this sad bereavement should have fallen upon two so prominent in your school. The ways of God are mysterious. But why be sad? He, whose birthday we are here to commemorate, judging them too pure for earth, has taken them to himself and made them bright and shining stars in the galaxy of heaven, and whose spirits commingling with yours, are enjoying this festival in common with you. Let me assure you that should you continue and prosper in the future as in the past year, many occasions like the present await you; and should you cherish the truths here inculcated a day will be yours, compared to which all others are insignificant. Many men who have attained to positions of honor and usefulness date their first impressions to the Sabbath School. With the superior advantages here enjoyed why may not every one connected with this school attain to some positions of distinction and usefulness, and thereby become a benefactor to those yet unborn?

But if I may be allowed to anticipate your thoughts, I would say that, instead of building castles of future greatness, your hearts are set on the joys and pleasures of the present, and I fear that I am incouraging your displeasure by this encouragement upon your time. But be patient. The hour of your rejoicing is at hand. Tonight is the coming of your old friend Santa Claus. Hang up your stockings, and retire to slumber, only to be disturbed by dreams of fruits and toys, for to-night he pays his annual visit. Prepare your hearts to bid him welcome. Truly an aged Philanthropist, for eighteen hundred years paying an annual visit, administering to the wants of the young alone. Benefactor of my youth, Samaritan of my childhood, should time last, eighteen hundred years to come thy pilgrimage on earth will be unchanged. As you are active alone in winter, in summer may you retire to the shades of your Christmas Tree, which casts no gloomy shadow.

There is another, who, from his egotistical nature and appreciation of self, feels that his presence is indispensable on these festive occasions, and who acts a conspicuous part in these Christmas dramas, and whose touch is more fatal, and whose visits should be less welcome; but as all are disposed, he is friendly to the children, never disturbing their youthful fancies. He always acts the part of a spy. Secret in all his movements, but destructive in his aim, his victims are those of more matured years, but innocent and unsuspecting.

Then, as a watchman upon the Tower, to signal the approach of the enemy, I would say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that there is an enemy in camp.—Then, if you would shield yourselves from his missiles, paucity yourselves in all the paraphernalia of resistance, and close the doors of your hearts. But, claiming to yourselves the power of self government, I know you charge me with presumption. But as a faithful sentinel I have warned you of the approach of the enemy, and the responsibility rests with you. Then march on, Capt. from conquests to conquer—selecting thine own victims. Let thy shafts fall thick, and with power, upon the camp of the fairer ones, who have been in open rebellion to thy realm; and if there be one of the rougher sex who would presume to rebel against thee, thine own brain alone is adequate to assign the penalty. Then learn a lesson from the example set by our own liberal government, and show no mercy to rebels.

Mr. Superintendent, and members of the Sabbath School, I congratulate you upon the success of this year's first festival. But when I look around, and see so forcibly impressed, and indelibly stamped, the image of those whose hands work it is, I express no surprise at your success; for the work was committed to the charge of those who know no failure—a prominent virtue in the character of North Carolina women. I congratulate you, ladies, upon this display of taste and elegance, for which you have ever been noted. All things now being ready, let us join these children in one common rejoicing. Let us turn a child's heart to that figure, yet a child's truthfulness and confidence. The tree is decorated with merriment and cheerfulness. Innocent, be they ever held beneath the branches of that Christmas tree that cast no shadow of sorrow. But I hear a whisper going through its leaves: "This in commemoration of the law of love and kindness, mercy and compassion. This in remembrance of Me."

To this end, Mr. Superintendent, members of the Sabbath School, ladies and gentlemen, one and all, I wish you a merry, happy Christmas.

Chief Justice Chase.

New York, Jan. 6, of the Chicago Journal. Chief Justice Chase has come to New York to spend the winter. He, along with his daughter, has taken rooms in a pleasant neighborhood just out of Fifth Avenue. Thence he feels health. He is able to walk about the house, and occasionally upon the street. He receives calls from his old political friends, and is quite cheerful. It is very plain to see, however, after a few moments conversation with him, that his present physical prostration and sense of no little unhappiness to him. He seems to have abandoned all idea of attaining the Presidential chair, feeling that his health would never permit of his accepting a nomination should one be tendered him. In case the bill continuing the salaries of Judges resigning because of ill-health should become a law, the Chief Justice will probably resign. He feels that he has not enough to support him in good style without his continuing to draw a revenue from some source.—He is, however, worth about \$100,000. Though I am by no means an admirer of Judge Chase of 1868-70, I can but admire him in integrity. Probably no American can ever enjoy a better opportunity for making a colossal fortune than did Mr. Chase when he was Secretary of the Treasury. But he made no more than his salary, and as late as a year ago he did not feel that he could afford a horse to ride to and from his office in Washington. He has always been a tremendous worker. This was particularly the case when he was at the head of the Treasury Department. His brain was overtaxed, and, in fact, it has been ever since. The relations existing between him and the President are of a friendly though not intimate nature. A characteristic in Judge Chase is his marked characteristic in Judge Chase is his power of retaining the regard and friendship of his personal followers. When, two years ago, he was ready to go into the Tammany camp, these old friends, abolitionists of the strictest sect, were ready to go along with him. Now, after his resignation, they are ready to follow him to the end of the world. Whom Radical friends, who will let him know that they still stand with him politically, wherever they may be.

A Boy's Composition on the Goat.

A goat is stronger than a pig, and gives milk. He looks at you—so does the doctor—but a goat has four legs. My goat butted a neighbor's dog in a bad place, and a little calf would do so. A boy without a father is an orphan, and if he has not got mother he is two orphans. The goat don't give as much milk as the cow, but more than the ox. I saw an ox at a fair one day with a card tied to his left ear, and we went in on a family ticket. Mother picks geese in the summer, and the goat eats grass and jumps on a box. Some folks don't like goats; but as for me, I give me a mule with a paint brush tail. The goat is a useful animal, but don't smell as sweet as nice bear's oil for the hair. If I had too much hair I would wear a wig, as old Capt. Peters does. I will sell my goat for \$3, and go to the circus to see the elephant, which is bigger than five goats. Father is coming home to-morrow, and the baby has got the croup bad.

A Great Work Completed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9. The great iron railroad bridge over the Ohio river at Parkersburg, West Virginia, connecting the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads, was completed on Saturday last, which is the first bridge above low water, and over four thousand feet long, has been built by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at a cost of over a million dollars.—Since Saturday regular freight and passenger trains between Baltimore, Cincinnati and the West have been crossing over the bridge, making the time hence to Cincinnati in about twenty-two hours.

The Rice Crop.

It is gratifying to notice that the leading staples produced in this section are receiving that attention at the hands of the thoughtful merchant, which their importance in the world's commerce so justly entitle them. They will always probably be leading articles in the world's traffic, and be in demand wherever civilization has a foothold. The rice crop of the South, so long famous for its quality, is slowly recovering its former importance, thereby lessening its cost, it can be grown on innumerable acres which now lie waste.—Mr. E. Willis, merchant of New York city, has prepared a statement of the estimated crop of this grain in the South for 1870-71. The following are the results:

Acres.	Bushels to the acre.	Cu. Yds.
North Carolina, 1,000	30	1,000
South Carolina, 30,000	30	30,000
Georgia, 20,000	30	20,000
Florida, 10,000	30	10,000
Louisiana, 12,500	40	20,000
Total crops		85,000

This circular indicates much research.

Our Railroad Swindlers.

RALPH, Jan. 10, 1871. To the Editor of the Raleigh Sentinel:

Will you do me the favor to publish the following anonymous communication received by me this morning, and marked Raleigh, January 10:

RALPH, N. C., Jan. 10, 1871. FRIEND EDWIN:—Please understand what I say to you, in this letter, is with the most kindly feeling, being a friend to both you and the parties herein named, as well as the Republican party; won't it not be best for you, Swenson and Littlefield, as well as the Republican party—if you were not to press this Western Railroad affair further, for it is evident if they are let alone a few days longer they will bring everything out O. K.; on the contrary, if they are pushing and if worst comes to worst, they will be obliged to stop in all, in their downfall, and you will reflect, you are interested to the amount of \$300, or so, paid by Littlefield, as President of the Road, and you, not as Attorney or for services rendered, and the Company, but for an entirely private party; the same check, endorsed by you is still in existence, and you can see, at once, that it would be unpleasant for you, as well as them, to bring these things to light. Understand, I am a friend to you and the Republican party, and I don't want you to be down as well as that of many other Republicans, our cause will be almost hopeless. Trusting this advice may not be lost, I remain, yours truly,

A REPUBLICAN. I beg to assure the unscrupulous knave who dictated this anonymous calumny that it is not only not "unpleasant" to me to receive his written insinuation of it, but on the contrary it is just what I wanted; as it furnishes the public with tangible evidence of the fixed design of this secret and criminal combination of thieves, (whose practices I am about to expose and punish in the courts of the State) and who is bold enough to attack them. I defy them all, whether in or out of the Republican party, and shall pursue my deliberate purpose to bring them to justice at the risk of my life.

The statement made in the above letter of a combination between Gen. Littlefield and myself, and the Standard, to become the editor of the Standard, is false. He gave me at Asheville, in the presence of another gentleman, the day after he was elected President of the road, when everything connected with the road was *color de rose*, a check for \$500, which I exhibited, and he said, "I don't want it, or any suspicion of wrong about it. I had cashed at Asheville. I have spoken of it freely and without reserve ever since—not to excuse or apologize for the transaction, for that it did not need—but to explain the circumstances connected with my agreeing to go into the Standard office."

I do not remember now, how the check was signed by Littlefield, whether as President of the road or as an individual. My correspondent with the "kindly feeling" no doubt has it in his possession. Let him produce it. My impression is, however, from what he has said, that it was signed by Littlefield as President, and the check drawn in that way was one of the contrivances to entangle me, so that my mouth could be shut. This is apparent from the attempt made in the above letter to intimidate me by a threat of exposing a business connection connected with this check which I have made every effort to conceal, and which I now own, and will maintain, in any way that is honest and unimpeachable.

Do not mistake me. This is not intended as a vindication of my conduct. In my own conscience I am perfectly easy about that, and have no excuse to make to make to individuals or the public. If, hereafter, when I shall have succeeded, as I will in setting Littlefield, Swenson and other rogues accomplices of theirs, to cracking rock in the Penitentiary, if any person is serious enough to inquire of me, I will enter into a full and complete history of their nefarious design to ruin me, which is manifest enough from the contents of the above letter. My object now in publishing this letter, instigated by Swenson before he left the city where he was in duress for a week or more for his misdeeds, is to set on foot a movement against him, set on foot by me, is to exhibit to the people of the State of all parties the means which will be resorted to, to suppress prosecutions and lash them up by bribes or threats. These men are rich and powerful; unscrupulous and cruel; and they will not hesitate to murder by poison or the knife, or any other means, those who stand against them. I have begun against them—much less they hesitate, as their letter shows they are preparing to do with me, to suborn witnesses, to buy judges and jurors, and to forge documents to sustain false charges against any who may interfere with them. If the "kindly feeling" and "our cause" will be "helpless," on account of the series of prosecutions recently begun, as my anonymous correspondent says—let it be so. If the Republican party cannot maintain its organization without bolstering up thieves it will, and it will be a disgrace to the party. At all events, no such suggestion can influence me. Come what may, to men or parties or myself, I intend to pursue this prosecution to its end. Whether I have the approbation of particular men in my own party or not, I neither know nor care. I know my duty, and I will be endorsed by the honest men on all sides and of all colors, and whether it is or not I mean to pursue it in my own way.

Respectfully,
MARCUS EDWIN.